

## THE CHINESE CRISIS ACUTE.

## RUSSIA SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO SEND TROOPS TO PEKING.

## BRITISH WARSHIPS REPORTED AS PREPARED TO STOP RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS IN SUCH AN EVENT.

London, Sept. 26.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Kang-Yu-Wei's brother has been arrested in Peking and condemned to death. The dispatch also says that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, gave instructions that Kang-Yu-Wei should be protected from arrest. The British Consulate holds his baggage and documents referring to State secrets.

The Russians are incensed at the latter fact, and it is reported that Russia has offered the Dowager Empress the services of ten thousand troops from Port Arthur to keep order in Peking if necessary.

It is stated that the British fleet in Chinese waters has been divided between Ta-Ku and Shan-Hai-Kwan, under orders to intercept Russian transports in the event of an attempt to land troops.

## IS THE EMPEROR DEAD?

## DARK RUMORS THAT HE PERISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER ABDICATING.

London, Sept. 26.—"The Daily Telegraph's" Hong Kong correspondent, cabling on Sunday, says:

"Although there is no positive confirmation, all the evidence tends to the conviction that the Emperor is dead. A private dispatch says he died on September 21, directly he issued the edict giving the Dowager the regency. Nobody doubts that Yang and Chang Yin Huan, who was Minister at Washington in 1895, are both innocent of the charge of poisoning the Emperor."

The Peking correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"The head eunuch at the palace informs me that the Emperor is seriously indisposed, and that his death is not unlikely."

## FLIGHT OF KANG-YUWEI.

## SECRETLY WARNED BY THE EMPEROR—HE TALKS OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

London, Sept. 26.—"The Times's" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs:

"On the arrival of Kang-Yuwei at Wu-Hung he was placed for safety on board the steamer Ballarat, which sails for Hong Kong to-morrow. In the course of an interview yesterday he informed me that he left Peking on Tuesday in compliance with a secret message from the Emperor warning him of his danger and urging him to obtain assistance from those interested in the country's welfare."

"He further stated that recent events were entirely due to the action of the Manchu party, headed by the Dowager Empress and Viceroy Yung Lu, and including all the high Manchu officials. The latter were displeased by the Emperor's leaning toward the Reform party, and decided to restore the regency of the Dowager. The Dowager Empress's party is bound by an understanding with the Russians whereby the latter, in consideration of the support of Russian interests, undertake to preserve Manchuria as the seat of the dynasty, and to maintain Manchu rule in China."

"In pursuance of this compact the gradual substitution of Manchus in all high offices and military commands began last year under the direction of the Dowager, thus creating scenes of friction with the Emperor, whose dethronement was frequently threatened. The present movement is entirely Manchu as opposed to Chinese."

"The influence of Li Hung Chang is now subordinate to that of Yung-Lu and is likely to decrease."

"The Emperor's health is excellent, and his capacity for work and eagerness for progress are remarkable. His Majesty is convinced, however, that it will be impossible to overcome the opposition without the assistance of England, which he endeavored to obtain for his recent progressive measure."

"Kang-Yuwei urges that England now has an opportunity to intervene and restore the Emperor to the throne, by doing which, he asserts, who will earn the gratitude of the Chinese people. He also observes that unless protection is afforded to the victims of the coup d'etat it will be impossible henceforward for any native official to support British interests."

## PUNISHING THE PERFORMERS.

London, Sept. 26.—"The Times's" Peking correspondent says: "Chang Yin Huan, the Cantonese enemy and rival of Li Hung Chang, who is charged with harboring Kang Yuwei, has been arrested. He is now under trial by the Board of Punishments. He will be stripped of all his offices, his removal giving increased power to Li Hung Chang."

"The officials generally welcome the Empress's return to power, but the people are indifferent. Kang Yuwei is charged with conspiring against the Empress Dowager and has been declared an outlaw and his arrest has been ordered."

## TERRORS OF THE KLONDIKE.

## AWFUL EXPERIENCES OF A MONTREAL PARTY—TREACHERY OF THE INDIANS—PERILS OF THE ASHCROFT TRAIL.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25.—A Vancouver, B. C., dispatch says: "Erindley Mills and P. G. Grant, two members of a Montreal Klondike syndicate, arrived here to-day, after spending four months in trying to get through to the gold country over the Ashcroft trail. At Quesnell they met Sir Arthur Curtis, an English baron, and his party, and also ran across them at Mud River, where Sir Arthur mysteriously disappeared and was never again seen by a white man."

"Mr. Mills said they joined with Indians in the search for the body, and that they are confident that the latter not only knew all about the nobleman's death, but where the body might be found. They wanted \$1,000 reward for bringing it out of the woods. The unfortunate nobleman, Mills believes, met with foul play."

"Mills and his party were lost four days without food one hundred miles from Telegraph Creek. On one occasion they took the advice of a treacherous Indian guide and went fifty miles out of their way. They describe the experience as terrible. They declare emphatically that the route is a fraud, and that hundreds of poor fellows are actually in danger of starvation on it now. They are staidly fifty and one hundred miles apart, without any provisions and without hope. Mills and Grant started out with fifty-eight horses and left thirty dead on the road. Their outfits are also lost, and when they reached Telegraph Creek they were broken in health and without money."

## OMAHA'S SUCCESSFUL EXPOSITION.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25.—The total receipts of the exposition to date have been nearly \$700,000. Its cash balance in the bank is \$120,000, or more than \$80,000 above its liabilities. The total attendance for last week was 180,615, or a daily average of 24,373. The exposition has appropriated \$35,000, cov-

## BRITISH FORCE AT FASHODA

## FRENCH ASKED TO RETIRE, BUT MARCHAND REFUSED.

## KITCHENER LEFT A STRONG GARRISON AND WARNED MARCHAND THAT IT WAS EGYPTIAN TERRITORY.

Cairo, Sept. 25.—General Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat River. The troops did no fighting except on the way south with a Dervish steamer, which was captured.

London, Sept. 26.—"The Daily Telegraph's" Cairo correspondent, telegraphing to-day (Monday), says:

"General Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Major Marchand that he had express instructions that the territory was British and that the French must retire, and offered them passage to Cairo."

"Major Marchand absolutely declined to retire unless ordered to do so by his Government. 'No fighting occurred. Major Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted upon their claims, and the rest has been left to be settled by diplomacy between the respective governments.'

"General Kitchener sent a long official dispatch to London, hoisted the Union Jack and the Egyptian ensign, and left as a garrison the 11th and 13th Sudanese battalions and the Cameron Highlanders to protect the British flag. Colonel Jackson commands the garrison."

**KHALIFA'S LAST TROOPS ROUTED.**  
Suakin, Sept. 25.—The only organized remnant of the Khalifa's army was defeated, and its last stronghold, Gedareff, captured, on September 22, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force, numbering 1,300, under command of Colonel Parsons, routed 3,000 Dervishes, of whom 500 were killed. Three Egyptian officers were wounded and thirty-seven Egyptian soldiers killed and fifty-nine wounded.

## MESSAGE FROM KITCHENER.

London, Sept. 25.—General Sir Herbert Kitchener has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London, Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio David Davies, thanking him for his congratulations upon his success of the operations, which he has only just received on his return from establishing garrisons at Fashoda and on the Sobat River. General Kitchener, in his message, says he trusts that the opening up of these extensive countries will benefit British trade and commerce.

## NO ABYSSINIAN TROOPS NEAR.

London, Sept. 26.—The Cairo correspondent of "The Times" says it is certain that there are no Abyssinian troops on the Upper Nile.

## PEACE COMMISSION IN LONDON.

AMERICANS THROUGED THE HOTEL WHERE THEY WERE STAYING YESTERDAY.

London, Sept. 25.—The American Peace Commissioners devoted the day to sightseeing. Most of the women and several men of the party attended religious services in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. Several took steamboat excursions on the Thames or drove to places of historic interest.

The Hotel Cecil was filled with Americans all day, many calling on the Commissioners or attaching, while others were grouped about the lobby discussing the Commission and its work.

Much amusement was caused by the action of the hotel proprietor, who, intending to pay a graceful compliment to his guests, raised the American and Spanish flags side by side. The combination excited various comments among the thousands of passers-by during the day.

## SPAIN'S AGENTS START FOR PARIS.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners started for Paris this evening.

## THE MARIA TERESA FLOATED.

## SHE IS NOW BEING PREPARED FOR HER VOYAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Playa del Este, Cuba, Sept. 25.—The company engaged under Lieutenant Hobson in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser, after being got afloat, was taken in tow by the Potomac, and, conveyed by the cruiser Newark, the Scorpion and the Alvarado, proceeded for Guantanamo Bay, where she arrived last night. The successful issue of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the firing of National salutes and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined.

Off Siboney the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane, and the towing power was increased.

The Newark, under Captain Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving the cruiser. The Maria Teresa is being put in condition for her trip north by the repair-ship Vulcan.

## THE TROOPS AT GUANTANAMO.

GUANTANAMO, Sept. 25.—Two deaths from yellow fever, one from pneumonia and twenty-five believed to have been caused by malaria are reported to have occurred since August 29 among Colonel Ray's troops and the companies of the 3d Volunteers, numbering 60, now here. The condition of the troops is improving. Yesterday the men got fresh meat, a number of head of cattle having been purchased by Colonel Ray at \$5 each.

General Perez and three hundred Cuban troops have arrived, and are receiving rations. They are awaiting instructions from the Junta to disband.

The city, it is believed, has less than one thousand rations, and the condition of the residents of the country districts is bad, owing to lack of clothing and supplies. These people are not allowed to enter the city. They are in need of medicines and treatment, and the aid of the Red Cross is wanted.

## WON'T LIVE UNDER AMERICAN FLAG.

TEN THOUSAND SPANIARDS IN PORTO RICO DEMAND TO BE SENT HOME.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—It is announced here that ten thousand Spaniards living in Porto Rico have refused to live in the island under the American flag, and have demanded that they be returned to Spain at the expense of the Government. The question of the repatriation of the discontented Spaniards has been referred to the State Council.

## DELEGATES WANT TO KNOW.

## DELAY OVER ELIGIBILITY QUESTION DANGEROUS FOR ROOSEVELT.

## GOVERNOR BLACK GOING TO SARATOGA TO DAY—ANTE-CONVENTION ACTIVITY—POLITICAL DRIFT AND SENTIMENT AMONG THE DELEGATES—FORECASTING THE SLATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25.—There was a large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention who arrived here to-day, and in a quiet way, in view of the religious character of the day, discussed the merits of the various candidates for State offices. Prominent Republican politicians also arrived, until every part of the State was represented in the throng which crowded the big halls and wide verandas of the United States Hotel.

It was as obvious as yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt has at present the strongest support for Governor, but there was an unrecurrent disappointment that his friends had not made public the proofs of his eligibility as a candidate. Those proofs, it is supposed, would be disclosed in to-day's New-York newspapers. It had been stated that Elihu Root had ready for publication a statement which would clearly show that Colonel Roosevelt is a citizen of this State, even to the satisfaction of hostile critics of the affidavit which Colonel Roosevelt made concerning his assessment for personal taxes in New-York City the present year. But no publication of such a document was made. On the contrary, Lemuel E. Quigg and George R. Bidwell, of New-York, announced to-night that it would not be made public until Tuesday. Mr. Root would be here to-morrow, it was said. On Tuesday he would be a delegate in the Republican State Convention, and then he would disclose to the delegates in a frank way every part of the document. Undoubtedly some delegate would make an inquiry about the eligibility of Colonel Roosevelt, and then Mr. Root, by reading Colonel Roosevelt's letters and other papers, would prove that the Colonel was legally fit to be Governor.

**DANGER IN DELAY.**  
This announced policy of suppressing the Roosevelt vindication papers until Tuesday may lead up to a dramatic scene in the convention, but, in the opinion of many prominent Republicans, it is an eminently unsafe one. Can the delegates pass a calm judgment on the Roosevelt papers and intricate law questions in a moment in the convention hall? It would appear that the papers are to be held back in order to repel an attack on Colonel Roosevelt, and for the purpose, also, of insuring his nomination. But he is now the leading candidate, and, to all appearances, does not need a single additional vote to nominate him. It is unnecessary, therefore, to offer any further arguments in his favor, and Mr. Root can easily, with the support of the Roosevelt majority, repel any attack. But the important object which would be gained by the publication of Mr. Root's document to-morrow, for instance, would be that the delegates, many of whom are leading lawyers, would have time to analyze it before the convention should meet. Then, if convinced that Colonel Roosevelt was clearly eligible, they would with absolute conviction advocate his nomination. It would relieve many delegates to know positively that the Republican party was not, in the mad rush of convention war, selecting a candidate for Governor who might have to be withdrawn later or possibly lose his certificate of election afterward, and a minority Democratic candidate for Governor be put in the place which he had been elected to fill.

Governor Black, it was said to-day by Louis E. Payn, had become so much interested in the situation that he had decided to come to Saratoga. He will arrive here to-morrow morning from his home in Troy. He said a few days ago in Albany that he would be "heard from" in the convention, but this was merely regarded as a humorous threat that his friends would be present. It was also stated emphatically that the Governor did not intend to come to Saratoga until after the nomination for Governor had been made. But now he has changed his plans suddenly and comes here to be near at hand while his friends are conducting his canvass. No one would be surprised if he should be in the convention hall observing the proceedings of the convention at close range while it is in session.

Among the prominent Republicans who arrived to-day were Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, who will apparently be permanent chairman of the Convention. The temporary chairman is to be Congressman Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn. There also arrived ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1891; ex-Speaker Hamilton Fish, of Garrison, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1896; Postmaster Van Cort, of New-York; General Anson G. McCook, Senator E. C. Stewart, of Ithaca; Senator N. N. Stranahan, of Fulton, Oswego County; Congressman Southwick, of Albany, and John T. Mott, of Oswego.

## CONFERENCES IN THE COTTAGES.

Conferences were held all day in the cottages of the United States Hotel occupied by Senator Platt, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee; William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee; Louis E. Payn, George W. Aldridge and Lemuel E. Quigg. It looked rather lonely in the rooms of Mr. Payn and Mr. Aldridge, where the followers of Governor Black gathered from time to time. Perhaps to-morrow there will be a larger throng in them. The candidates for State offices—Timothy L. Woodruff, Andrew Davidson, William J. Morgan, John C. Davies, John M. Kellogg, John P. Jacek, Titus Sheard, Francis Hendricks and Addison B. Colvin—visited in the various cottages, and had frequent chats with the delegates on the veranda.

All day the formation of a State ticket continued. There was debate over the availability of Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, and ex-Senator Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, for Lieutenant-Governor. There was active work done in behalf of the renomination of Mr. Woodruff by Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury, of Kings County. They pointed out that Kings County had a large number of votes in the convention and ought to have some representative on the ticket. Mr. Woodruff, they said, was loyal to Governor Black, and his friends would cast forty votes for him in the Republican State Convention; but, nevertheless, if Mr. Black was to perish, Mr. Woodruff ought not to be compelled to die politically with him. Some of Mr. Woodruff's friends frankly pointed out that forty votes was only a small proportion of the 132 votes granted to Kings County in the convention. That would leave ninety-two votes for Theodore Roosevelt, which was more than double the number of votes which would be cast for Mr. Black. Giving Mr. Black only one-third of the delegates of Kings County could not be considered very inimical to Theodore Roosevelt.

## DOUBTS ABOUT WOODRUFF.

The arguments of Mr. Woodruff's friends excited the suspicion that for some time the supporters of Mr. Woodruff in Kings County must

## ROOSEVELT'S OWN VIEW.

## LOOKS UPON HIMSELF AS A CITIZEN OF OYSTER BAY.

## JAMES A. ROOSEVELT HAD PROMISED TO PUT HIS NAME ON THE VILLAGE TAX LIST, BUT, UNKNOWN TO THE COLONEL, HAD BEEN PREVENTED BY DEATH.

Colonel Roosevelt's friends in Oyster Bay satisfied themselves perfectly yesterday that the Colonel has a clear case to present in defence of his right to be considered a legal resident of New-York State. Elihu Root has in his possession the documentary evidence which will prove the case, they say, beyond the possibility of a doubt. It was known yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt was exceedingly anxious that the letters and other documents upon which he relied to prove his eligibility for the nomination for Governor should be printed this morning in the newspapers. He and his friends made every effort to find Mr. Root, in order that the publication might be made without delay, but they were unsuccessful. Colonel Roosevelt is calmly confident that Mr. Root's presentation of the case will clear up all doubt, although he will not make a personal statement for publication.

Colonel Roosevelt's view of the case, it was learned yesterday from a friend, is as follows: The Colonel cast his first vote in 1880 at Oyster Bay. Then he became a resident of New-York for a term of years, was a voter there, and a member of the Legislature from a New-York Assembly district. While he was a Civil Service Commissioner, from 1889 to 1894, he had his office in Washington, but he voted in Oyster Bay. In 1895 he was made a Police Commissioner of New-York City, and he has lived and voted in New-York City in the XXIXth Assembly District. On April 6, 1897, while a resident of New-York, at No. 680 Madison-ave., he resigned his Police Commissioner'ship to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and moved to Washington, but the lease of his Madison-ave. house did not expire until October 1, 1897. For the year 1897 he was assessed in Oyster Bay, and he informed the assessors of the village that he was a resident of New-York City, and paid his taxes there.

## PAID THE TAX HERE.

In 1895 and 1896, while in New-York, he had paid his personal tax here, though he need not have done so. On October 1, 1897, when the lease of his house expired, he once more became a legal resident of Oyster Bay, and he so considered himself at the present time.

He considers it significant that while a Civil Service Commissioner, with his office in Washington, he voted in Oyster Bay. He recalls incidents of the elections of 1893 and 1894 in Oyster Bay. He remembers how in '93 he heard at Oyster Bay of John V. McKane's high-handed proceedings at Gravesend, and how the results of McKane's work were talked of before the balloting was over.

In 1898 he was assessed in New-York City, and it was then that he made out the affidavit which Louis F. Payn made public, signing it only after receiving the positive assurance of John E. Roosevelt, his lawyer, that the affidavit would not interfere with his domicile in New-York State, and after giving explicit instructions to John E. Roosevelt, and also to his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, who had charge of his property, not to have the affidavit filed if it interfered in any degree with the question of his legal residence. He wrote a letter stating that if there were any doubt on the point he desired to pay the New-York tax, even though he did not consider that he could be held for it, rather than have it jeopardize his domicile. He had lost his vote in 1897 by moving his legal residence, only a month before election, and when he wrote to his lawyer he instructed him emphatically to take no action that would make him lose his vote for the second consecutive year.

At the time of his sending on the affidavit he was exceedingly busy finishing up his work in the Navy Department preparing for the war and arranging for the raising of his regiment of Rough Riders. He was so busy that he did not have time to visit Oyster Bay to look after his personal affairs. Immediately after this he joined his regiment, and then spent the summer in Cuba. Meanwhile James A. Roosevelt had promised his lawyer to have the Colonel's name put on the books of Oyster Bay for his taxes, but James A. Roosevelt died before he had it done.

When the Colonel came back from Cuba he made no inquiry on the subject, supposing that the matter had been adjusted as he had directed, and he did not know until Saturday that his name had not been put on the books of Oyster Bay for the personal tax.

## A QUIET SUNDAY.

Colonel Roosevelt passed Sunday quietly with his family at Oyster Bay. When asked for an interview, he said that Mr. Root had his case, and he did not care to discuss it. He had several callers who visited him to express their kind wishes for him. When asked about his plans for to-day, he said he expected to be in Oyster Bay, but that he might go to the city for a few hours.

The Colonel does not deny that he sent from Washington to the Oyster Bay assessors the affidavit referred to in yesterday's Tribune announcing that in 1897 he was a resident of New-York. He says, however, that he made out the affidavit in July and not in September, as James G. Waldron, the assessor, said. The people of Oyster Bay say he was justified in doing this, inasmuch as he was paying his personal tax in New-York, especially as the assessors had raised his assessment from \$2,000 to \$15,000. It is well known in Oyster Bay and the neighboring towns that the Colonel's taxes have been exceedingly high. Although his Oyster Bay property cost him \$28,000, the assessors valued it at \$75,000 in 1897. Through James A. Roosevelt he had the assessment reduced to \$40,000, but this is still \$14,000 more than it cost him.

Colonel Roosevelt said he was not certain whether he would remain in Oyster Bay to-day or go to New-York. He might do either. He had a lot of work he ought to do at home, and if he went to the city this would have to suffer. He would not know until morning what he would do. He said he could not say whether he would be in Oyster Bay or in New-York to-morrow.

The Town Clerk, Mr. Long, said yesterday that he had not made any further search of the records of the town for light on Mr. Roosevelt's residence. He had found nothing on Saturday in the shape of a declaration, sworn or otherwise, that Colonel Roosevelt was not a resident of the town.

## A STATEMENT FROM WOODRUFF.

WILL NOT RUN ON ANY BUT THE BLACK TICKET WITHOUT BLACK'S CONSENT.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, when asked if he would accept the nomination upon the Roosevelt ticket, said:

"I will positively not accept a nomination upon any but the Black ticket without the consent of the Governor and his friends."

Senator Platt took a drive about the village to-day, and in the afternoon held frequent con-

## THE DECISION TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY REVOKED.

## COLON, COLOMBIA, SEPT. 25.—A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BOGOTA SAYS THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT HAS RECONSIDERED THE DECREE RECENTLY ISSUED SEVERING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY; AND THE BRITISH MINISTER IS NOW RECOGNIZED AS REPRESENTING ITALIAN INTERESTS IN THE ABSENCE OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

Permission, moreover, has been granted to consular officers of friendly nations to act for Italy throughout the republic.

## DOUBTS ABOUT WOODRUFF.

The arguments of Mr. Woodruff's friends excited the suspicion that for some time the supporters of Mr. Woodruff in Kings County must

have been much more favorable to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt than to that of Governor Black. This would account for the somewhat easy way in which Mr. Woodruff's name was put on the Roosevelt slate. Louis F. Payn heard of it and was not at all pleased with the news. Nor could he have listened with any pleasure to the statement that George W. Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, his chief ally in supporting Governor Black, had paid a visit to Senator Platt, with the result that it was soon reported that Mr. Aldridge had lost his interest in the Black canvass, and that one of his friends, Charles H. Babcock, was to be nominated for State Treasurer. But soon afterward it was stated that Mr. Babcock would not accept the nomination, and Aldridge's friends said his call upon Mr. Platt was merely a "social one." But Mr. Aldridge was advised by one of his Republican colleagues a few days ago not to burn all his bridges in support of Governor Black, and he replied that he did not intend doing so. It has been frequently said, however, that Mr. Aldridge is one of the spryest politicians in the State when he thinks it necessary to climb upon "the band wagon," and people do not think he has lost the characteristic of his earlier years in recent ones.

Louis F. Payn himself also thought of making a social call upon Senator Platt, but seeing Lemuel E. Quigg within the Senator's room did not go in, although he left word with Frank H. Platt that he had called. Mr. Payn was in serene good humor, and late this evening announced that he had just had a talk over a telephone with Governor Black in Albany, and that he and Mr. Black had agreed that it should be a "fight to a finish." Mr. Black would come here to-morrow morning, the Rensselaer County delegates would hold a caucus, and Mr. Black's name would be presented to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor. Even if Mr. Black should not have more than ten votes, Mr. Payn said that Mr. Black would test his strength in the convention. Mr. Black, Mr. Payn said, would take the 8.30 o'clock train from Albany here in the morning and would be here at 9.30 o'clock.

## MORGAN FOR CONTROLLER.

The Republican leaders seem to have agreed upon Colonel William J. Morgan, of Buffalo, as a candidate for Controller. There was general support given to him to-day of such strong character that Addison B. Colvin, of Glens Falls, the State Treasurer, who is a candidate for Controller, virtually disappeared as a candidate. Indeed, it was reported that Senator Platt had said to Mr. Colvin, as an expert in political matters, that he had no chance of a nomination and he had better withdraw. Mr. Colvin, however, never really had a chance of securing the nomination, since the leading Republicans of the State saw the political expediency of nominating one member of the State ticket of 1893 unless all its members were nominated.

With Roosevelt, Woodruff and Morgan on the Roosevelt "slate" the minor candidates naturally made a rush to get in the same favorable position. A conflict followed between the friends of Andrew Davidson and of John T. McDonough, of Albany, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, for the nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. Davidson was pushed as a Grand Army veteran and, in consequence of being Deputy Secretary of State, as one familiar with the duties of the office. Mr. McDonough was advocated as a favorite of the labor unions of the State and as a prominent Irish-American. Mr. McDonough's nomination was especially advocated by William Barnes, Jr., Toward midnight Mr. McDonough appeared to be in the lead as a candidate and his friends telegraphed him to come here from Albany by the earliest train to-morrow.

The contest for Attorney-General was between John C. Davies, of Camden, Deputy Attorney-General, and Judge John M. Kellogg, of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County. Mr. Davies has had five years' experience in the office of the Attorney-General, and since Civil Service reform ideas are prominent this naturally commended him to the delegates. Before the night ended, therefore, Mr. Davies appeared to be in the lead.

It was announced near midnight that the name of Charles H. Babcock, of Rochester, who is one of the Commissioners of Forestry and Game, was still under consideration for State Treasurer. The name of John P. Jacek, of Auburn, was also under consideration for State Treasurer. The "slate" at midnight, in the opinion of many delegates, contained the following names: Governor—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of Oyster Bay, Queens County.

Lieutenant-Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, of the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County.

Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH, of Albany, Albany County.

Controller—WILLIAM J. MORGAN, of Buffalo, Erie County.

Attorney-General—JOHN C. DAVIES, of Camden, Oneida County.

State Treasurer—CHARLES H. BABCOCK, of Rochester, Monroe County.

No names have yet been considered for State Engineer.

It is agreed that Chauncey M. Depew shall make the speech nominating Colonel Roosevelt for Governor, and that the nomination shall be seconded by Congressman George W. Southwick, of Albany, and ex-Assemblyman Patrick H. Cullinan, of Oswego, Oswego County.

## ELLISWORTH'S CANDIDACY A DANGER.

IF NOMINATED HE MAY COST THE PARTY AN ASSEMBLYMAN.

Saratoga, Sept. 25 (Special).—The Ellsworth press gag bill has been brought prominently to the attention of the delegates to the Republican State Convention by a somewhat violent attempt to bring about the renomination of Senator Ellsworth. Mr. Ellsworth is here in company with John A. Merritt, of Lockport, his chief political friend in Niagara County, and Congressman James W. Wadsworth, of Genesee County.

The Senate district represented by Mr. Ellsworth consists of the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Orleans. Mr. Ellsworth has the support of the delegates of Niagara County for renomination, but the delegates to the Senate District Convention of Genesee County favor Archie D. Sanders, and those of Orleans County support Irving L'Hommiedieu. All the candidates—Ellsworth, Sanders and L'Hommiedieu—are now here. This led Ellsworth to get Mr. L'Hommiedieu into a room in company with Congressman Wadsworth and John A. Merritt.

Great pressure was put by Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Merritt upon Mr. L'Hommiedieu to withdraw as a candidate in favor of Ellsworth. Mr. L'Hommiedieu, to his credit be it said, declined firmly to accede to this demand. He said that if he did Ellsworth was so unpopular in Orleans County in consequence of the press-gag bill that there was danger of the loss of a Republican Assemblyman if he should be nominated.

The convention in this Senate district will be held at Albion, Orleans County, on October 5.

## COLOMBIA CHANGES HER MIND.

THE DECISION TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY REVOKED.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Bogota says the Colombian Government has reconsidered the decree recently issued severing diplomatic relations with Italy; and the British Minister is now recognized as representing Italian interests in the absence of the Italian Minister. Permission, moreover, has been granted to consular officers of friendly nations to act for Italy throughout the republic.

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